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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the Republic of Finland after reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Parliamentary Group of Republic of Finland

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 11 the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the Republic of Finland on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Veikko Rytkonen, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland.

Also present were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Chong Du Hwan, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Member of the Parliamentary Group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Minister of Labour.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 11 the delegation of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tokuo Nishikawa, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan.

Also present were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Yun Gi Bok, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly; and Kim Ung, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of Socialist Members of the House of Councillors of Japan after reception

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; from Comrade **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; from Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic; from Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewics**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; from Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government; from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; and from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **S. Luvsan**, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Socialist Members of House of Councillors of Japan

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Present on the Occasion

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 10 the visiting delegation of Socialist Members of the House of Councillors of Japan.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Shigemitsu Akanekakubo, Member of the Japan House of Councillors.

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), was present.

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Guk Hun and Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Chairmen of the Korean National Peace Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Delegation of Socialist Members of House of Councillors of Japan

Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Present on the Occasion

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on September 10 in honour of the delegation of Socialist Members of the House of Councillors of Japan on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Shigemitsu Akanekakubo, Member of the Japan House of Councillors.

Present there was Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Also present were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Guk Hun and Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Chairmen of the Korean National Peace Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

DPRK Government Issues Statement

Supporting Stand of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam for Formation of Provisional Three-Segment Government of National Concord

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 16 a statement supporting the stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam which is clarified in its September 11 statement on forming a provisional three-segment government of national concord.

The statement says:

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN issued on September 11 a statement strongly demanding that the U.S. imperialists respect the Vietnamese people's right to true independence and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, definitively stop the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, withdraw all their troops of aggression and troops of their vassal states and puppets from South Viet Nam and stop supporting the Saigon stooges and that a provisional three-segment government of national concord which is to comprise all the political forces be formed in South Viet Nam.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people fully support the just stand which is clarified in this statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN has made consistent efforts for a fair political solution of the Vietnamese question.

Only recently, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN has put forward the 7-point solution the two key issues of which have been elaborated to restore peace in South Viet Nam on the basis of recognizing the freedom and independence of the entire Vietnamese nation and the South Vietnamese people.

This solution is reasonable and just and stems from patriotic spirit of loving the country and the people and as such, it is supported by the world people.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are further escalating the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and Indochinese people, disregarding this just proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN for the settlement of the Vietnamese question.

In South Viet Nam with the barbarous bombings by various types of planes including "B-52," the use of toxic chemicals, bombardments and with the extremely cruel policy of "pacification," the U.S. imperialists are murdering innocent Vietnamese people at random.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are not only continuously blockading the ports and rivers of the DRVN with mines but are more hysterically intensifying bestial indiscriminate bombing raids on the whole areas of the DRVN, destroying the densely populated areas and economic and cultural establishments of the DRVN, and massacring guiltless inhabitants.

All this clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists attempt to achieve their aggressive ambition by resorting as ever to the "policy of strength," while escalating with increasing intensity the war of aggression in Viet Nam behind the so-called "troop withdrawal" and "negotiated fair settlement of the Vietnamese question."

With no aggressive machination, however, can the U.S. imperialists shake the iron will of the heroic Vietnamese people to carry on the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation to the end or save the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war and the Saigon puppets on the verge of collapse.

If the U.S. imperialists refuse to accept the just demands put forth again by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN for the solution of the Vietnamese question and persist in escalating the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, they will suffer only a more miserable defeat.

Firm and unshakable is the stand of the Korean people who always actively support the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation.

As long as the U.S. imperialists do not end the war of aggression against Viet Nam the DPRK Government and the Korean people will do everything in their power to support and assist the Vietnamese people till they win final victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the DPRK Government's Internal and External Policies

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions Raised by Journalists of the Japanese Newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun"

I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

I have received your questionnaire through the Central Committee of the Journalists' Union of Korea.

Now, I would like to give brief answers to your questions.

I. On Some Problems of the Juche Idea

You requested me to tell how the *Juche* idea came out.

In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

We are not the author of this idea. Every Marxist-Leninist has this idea. I have just laid a special emphasis on this idea.

How keenly the necessity of establishing *Juche* is felt and how much emphasis is laid on it may depend on people and on the social and historical backgrounds of a country.

In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

Therefore, we naturally underwent indescribable difficulties and had to overcome harsh trials. In this course, however, we obtained invaluable experiences and lessons that cannot be bartered for anything. We realized that the simple and ordinary working masses, if only brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and carry out the revolution with their own efforts in any adverse and arduous conditions.

Our situation was extremely difficult right after liberation, too. We had had no experience in running the state or managing the economy. Our country was very backward, and it was divided into the north and south at that. We had no place to ask for the ready-made solution to the problem of building a new country under this difficult situation.

The first problem that confronted us was whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism, in order to get out of this wretchedness quickly.

The road to capitalism meant preserving exploitation and oppression. This would not only prevent us from rousing the broad masses of the proletariat to the building of a new country, but also involve a great danger of our country being again subordinated to another imperialism. It is evident, therefore, that we could not follow the road to capitalism.

However, we could not take the road to socialism immediately. It would be good for us to go to socialism, but we would be unable to do so with our subjective desire alone. We were faced with the immediate tasks of the democratic revolution which must be solved before going over to socialism. So we could not just imitate the socialist system.

From the outset we had to use our own brains to determine our political system that would serve the interests of the working class and other sectors of the working masses and be able to rally the broad masses of the people and the way to carry out democratic social reforms that would conform with the specific conditions of our country. Accordingly, for the agrarian reform, we went to farm villages and stayed many days with peasants, delving into its methods that would suit our rural situation.

Our experience showed that endeavouring to solve our problems in this way to suit our actual conditions was much better than copying foreign things mechanically. Even our post-liberation struggle for the building of a new country proved the correctness of our *Juche* idea and increased our faith in this idea.

Then, the harsh three-year war against the U.S. imperialists completely reduced our country to ashes. This placed us in a very difficult situation in building socialism.

The U.S. imperialists destroyed not only the dwelling houses and property of our workers and peasants but also the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs and the rich peasants as well. During their socialist revolutions, other nations eliminated the capitalists and rich peasants as classes by means of expropriating them, but we had no need to do so. From the time immediately after liberation we had consistently pursued the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs. The small and medium entrepreneurs can fight side by side with the workers and the peasants against imperialism. Moreover, it was necessary for us to protect national capital in our situation where industry had not fully developed. However, since the economy of the small and medium capitalists and the rich peasants was utterly destroyed by the war, our government had no need to take the trouble of reviving it.

Now that everything was ravaged by the war, there was little difference between the small and medium entrepreneurs and the urban handicraftsmen. Everyone became a proletarian, so to speak. They had to pool their efforts and go along the road to socialism, this was the only way for them to subsist. In order to shore up their completely devastated agriculture, the peasants, too, had to do the same.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that cooperation, even based on primitive techniques, is far superior to private farming and considering the actual fact that our peasants badly needed to work together to free themselves from the difficult situation, we adopted an original method—boldly pushing ahead with the socialist transformation of agriculture before industrialization. As regards the small and medium entrepreneurs and rich peasants we also chose a unique way—embracing them in the cooperatives and remoulding them on socialist lines because there was no necessity to expropriate them.

Life again proved the correctness of our Party's line of solving all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country without recourse to any ready-made formula or proposition.

Through this course we have been more deeply convinced that the most correct stand and attitude to maintain in the revolution and construction is to settle all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, believing in and relying on our own strength with the consciousness as the masters of the revolution.

Our revolution has traversed and is traversing a very complicated and difficult road. Whenever we were confronted with difficulties and ordeals, we maintained the attitude of a master toward the revolution and thereby could achieve glorious victories. This process made our conviction still more unshakable—a conviction that only by firmly relying on the *Juche* idea one can thoroughly adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the realities of one's country.

You asked me whether you may understand that the *Juche* idea is embodied as independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. Your understanding is quite correct.

Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people, a work that has to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the transformation of nature and society demands an independent position and creative activity.

Basing itself on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand of mapping out all policies and lines with its own efforts and responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance. Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to enlist all potentialities and reserves by themselves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and enhancing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand concerns how to defend the right of the master and discharge the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns how to heighten the role of the people, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society. In other words, the independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming pature and society.

What is most important in adhering to the independent stand is to firmly guarantee independence in politics.

Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die while fighting for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery.

Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. Who likes to live shackled to others? Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression. We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from its subjugation and enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation. In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation: they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence. This is why the *Juche* idea should first be embodied as the principle of independence in politics.

In order to guarantee solid independence in politics, one must have one's own guiding idea and the capacity for formulating all policies and lines solely in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, according to one's own judgement. The government that acts under the pressure or instructions of others cannot be called a genuine people's government responsible for the destiny of the people. A country with this sort of government cannot be regarded as an independent, sovereign state.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It opposes subjugating others and being subjugated by others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free itself.

In order to strengthen independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen the self-sustenance in the economy along with political independence. Without self-sustenance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially guarantee them the stand as the master of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power, it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence.

Self-defence and self-protection are the intrinsic nature of man. The country must also have means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is the essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. Since there still remain imperialist aggressors, the state that has not its own defence power to protect its sovereignty against the internal and external enemies is, in fact, not a fully independent and sovereign state.

The correctness and vitality of our Party's consistent line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence has long since been proved by our people through their revolutionary practices.

Next, I am going to say a few words on your question as to on what we are putting stress to embody the *Juche* idea in our present domestic policy.

Embodying the *Juche* idea means powerfully stepping up the revolution and construction from the independent and creative stands.

The most urgent problem facing us at present to embody the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution is to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

Our people have fought to get rid of the yoke of imperialism for a long time, but our national sovereignty is still being trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors in one half of our territory. For our people today there is no more pressing matter than to drive out foreign aggressors and establish national sovereignty throughout our country.

The south Korean rulers have been hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country for nearly 30 years, pursuing the policy of dependence on outside forces. Dependence on outside forces is the road to national ruin. This is a serious lesson our people have drawn themselves from a long history of national suffering; it is also a reality we are now clearly perceiving through the misfortunes and pains of the south Korean people under the U.S. imperialist occupation. Our immediate task is to see that all the people in north and south Korea fight against outside forces in the spirit of independence and self-sustenance and rise in the forceful struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification is the most important work in embodying the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution today.

The central task before us now to embody the *Juche* idea in the northern half of the Republic is to free our people from tough labour by dynamically pushing ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

For our people emancipated from exploitation and oppression an important problem that has to be solved now is to emancipate themselves from arduous work.

Labour holds the most important place in people's social life. Eliminating the fundamental distinctions in the work conditions and freeing the people from tough labour is of great significance in making their lives more independent and creative.

In order to emancipate the people from back-breaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks proposed by us are designed to narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work and to free our women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing techniques with our own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in the work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution as our goal to emancipate the people from arduous labour instead of just referring in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction or technical revolution should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and society. Attaching the greatest importance to people in all matters and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the *Juche* idea.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the *Juche* idea.

We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children. It is because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution generation after generation and, moreover, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of society.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the economy constitutes the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always for people and it will be meaningless apart from people. It is also people who create the means of living and improve living conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be more dynamic; in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the work with men, to the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on how to do the work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with man.

Education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first have sound social consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideas and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art as the men in our era of socialist construction, they cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural developments which they should possess as social beings, can they participate in all aspects of social life as masters and energetically accelerate the revolution and construction. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the central matter in education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy lies in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with the ideology, knowledge and strong physique that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in a revolutionary way. All activities of people are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent health, he cannot but be regarded as utterly useless and mentally disabled in our society. Therefore, our Party always directs its primary attention to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary manner.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of training them in revolutionary ideas. If they hate to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use however excellent they may be. They must be so equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary world outlook as to work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should see to it that even if they learn one thing it is useful and that all youth and children grow up into a new type of men with communist moral traits, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of state and social property, and take the lead in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal ten-year compulsory senior-middle-school education. When this has been carried out, all our new rising generation will grow up as able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than one technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in revolutionizing and working-classizing all society and advancing our socialist construction.

(Continued on Page 3)

On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the DPRK Government's Internal and External Policies

(Continued from Page 2)

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the *Juche* idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the *Juche* idea and they embody this idea. The *Juche* idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is a guiding idea for the revolution and construction in our country we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the *Juche* idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. In order to have a deep understanding of the *Juche* idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

2. On the Foreign Policy of the Government of the Republic

You asked what influence our foreign policy based on the *Juche* idea is exerting on the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries, on the anti-imperialist struggle and on the consolidation of the international democratic forces. I am going to make a brief remark on this question.

As you correctly pointed out, the Government of the Republic formulates its foreign policy on the basis of the *Juche* idea and is guided by this idea in carrying out all its external activities. In a word, our Republic firmly maintains independence in its foreign activities.

The Government of the Republic's independent foreign policy reflects the lofty aspirations of our people and the world people. In conducting our foreign activity we maintain the principle of increasing internationalist solidarity and cooperation while holding fast to independence; we are promoting our friendly and cooperative relations with those countries which are friendly toward our country, whether they are large or small. Also, in our foreign activity, we do not infringe upon the interests of other countries nor do we allow anyone to encroach upon our nation's rights and dignity or meddle in our country's internal affairs. This foreign policy pursued by the Government of the Republic not only conforms with the interests of the revolution and construction in our country, but it is also in full accord with the interests of the world revolution.

The principle of independence held by the Government of the Republic in its external activity is in no way contradicted with proletarian internationalism. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa.

First of all, the Government of the Republic's foreign policy based on the *Juche* idea is actively contributing to strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries.

The Government of the Republic is strictly abiding by the principle of independence in having relations with the socialist countries. Based on the principle of equality and independence, we are developing our relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. And against all hues of opportunism arising within the international working-class movement, too, we are waging our struggle in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, always on the basis of our independent judgement and conviction.

We are adhering to our principle based on independence particularly in our work to achieve unity and cohesion among the socialist countries. We are maintaining that all the socialist countries should, first, oppose imperialism, second, support the national-liberation movement in colonies and international working-class movement, third, go on toward socialism and communism, and, fourth, attain unity on the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and reciprocity. Although there exist differences of opinion among the fraternal parties and socialist countries, we are maintaining the position of promoting unity and waging a joint struggle in accordance with these four principles.

As for the anti-imperialist struggle, also, the Government of the Republic is carrying it out independently to suit the actual situation of our country. Internally, we are defining as a major revolutionary task the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, and in our external activities as well, we are actively battling to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and defend world peace and security. The Government of the Republic regards it as its iron rule to give active support and encouragement to the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and is endeavouring to increase our solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces.

With regard to the international democratic movement, too, the Government of the Republic adheres to the principle of independence and non-interference. We are doing all we can to support and encourage the revolutionary struggle and democratic movement of the world people for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. But, we have no intention to interfere in them or impose our idea upon them.

The Government of the Republic is also striving to unite with the newly independent countries and all other countries on the five principles of respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

The *Juche* idea of our Party and the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic enjoy the active support and sympathy of the world people. With each passing day more and more people of the world are expressing sympathy with the revolutionary *Juche* idea of our Party and actively supporting the principle of independence adhered to by the Government of the Republic.

Today the progressive people of the world want to live in accordance with the *Juche* idea and many countries demand independence. No one does want to be subjugated by others and no nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity. To say nothing of the socialist countries, the newly independent countries also oppose interference and restriction by other countries and are taking the road of independence and self-sustenance. Even capitalist countries do not want to blindly follow big countries any longer but demand an independent act. Today the world people demand the *Juche* idea and many countries are taking the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

You asked me to give our views on peace in Viet Nam and the Asian policy of U.S. imperialism concerning it. Now, I will touch on this problem briefly.

It is a very regrettable thing not only for you but for the Asian people and the peace-loving people the world over that peace has not yet been achieved in Viet Nam and the war is going on there. The war in Viet Nam is bringing great misfortunes and sufferings to the Vietnamese people in particular.

It is entirely because of the crafty and vicious policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists that peace has not yet been achieved in Viet Nam.

In recent years, as you know, U.S. imperialism has repeatedly sustained heavy defeats in the war in Viet Nam and has undergone a serious political, economic and military crisis at home and abroad. To find a way out of this dilemma, U.S. imperialism put up the so-called "Nixon doctrine." The "Nixon doctrine" is a more crafty and underhand policy of aggression aimed at making Asians fight Asians in Asia and Africans fight Africans in Africa.

However, the "Nixon doctrine" is a stereotyped and worn-out artifice which is quite infeasible. The reactionary ruling circles have long employed it to save themselves whenever they were driven into a predicament.

Above all, the "Nixon doctrine" is going bankrupt in face of the Vietnamese people's heroic war of resistance. At present, the U.S. imperialists, while persistently clinging to the plan for the "Vietnamization" of the war in South Viet Nam, are committing more viciously the criminal acts of blockading the coast of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and indiscriminately bombing towns, villages and economic and cultural establishments. But they continue to suffer serious military and political setbacks in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people who have risen as one in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

To ensure peace in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists must put an immediate end to their war of aggression, give up the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war and withdraw from South Viet Nam, taking with them their aggressor troops, troops of their satellites and puppets and lethal weapons. The Viet Nam question should be solved under all circumstances by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference of the outside forces.

The heroic Vietnamese people enlisting the powerful support and encouragement of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world will frustrate the "Vietnamization" policy of U.S. imperialism and surely win great victory in their struggle to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the country.

Next, I am going to tell in brief about the stand of the Government of the Republic on the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly session this year.

Now we and our enemy take fundamentally different positions as regards the discussion of the Korean question at this year's session of the UN General Assembly.

The U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers are employing this year, as they did last year, the tactics of putting off the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly session. They maintain that there is no need for the UN General Assembly to discuss the Korean question and the discussion of the Korean question must be postponed because talks have begun between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea and dialogues are going on between the north and the south.

Such assertion of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers runs diametrically counter to the will of the Korean people; it is an extremely unjust one aimed at hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. Sinister designs are hidden in the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers to put off the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly session again this year on the pretext of partial contacts and dialogues now going on between the north and the south. By putting off the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly session, the U.S. imperialists try to cover up their policy of aggression towards Korea and the south Korean rulers want to keep the stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea. Therefore, the tactics of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean rulers towards the United Nations is out-and-out aggressive and anti-popular.

To counter this tactics of the enemy, the Government of the Republic has adopted the policy of arranging matters to have the Korean question discussed at this year's UN General Assembly session.

We consider the United Nations ought to help the Korean people's struggle for the realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of their country under the conditions where dialogues are being held between the north and the south, talks going on between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea and the north-south joint statement calling for the unity of the Korean nation to reunify the country peacefully free from interference of outside forces has been published.

If the United Nations wants to give help to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, it should not postpone the discussion of the Korean question, but should discuss it at this year's UN General Assembly session and take steps favourable to the Korean people's struggle for reunifying their country peacefully on the principle of national self-determination.

First of all, the United Nations must dissolve the "UN Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," take the cap of "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the UN signboard and make them withdraw from south Korea. At the same time, it must revoke all the resolutions and actions against the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and adopt a resolution for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. It is beyond doubt that if the United Nations takes such steps, more favorable circumstances will be created for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Now, many countries support our policy towards the United Nations. Our just policy will be supported by more and more countries in future.

We think that with the active support of the world progressive people, the United Nations will take sooner or later measures favourable to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

3. On the Question of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea

It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully. From the first day of the country's division, we have made all sincere efforts for its peaceful reunification.

However, our country still remains divided into the north and south; it has not been reunified though 27 years have passed since liberation. Our people who are undergoing sufferings due to the territorial division and national split unanimously want the peaceful reunification of the country.

Sentiments for peaceful national reunification are rising rapidly not only among the people in the northern half of the Republic but among the south Korean people.

When the sentiments for peaceful reunification were rapidly mounting among the south Korean people, we expounded in the August 6 speech last year that we were ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

After our new proposal expressing readiness to come into contact even with the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea was put forward, the south Korean people increased their pressure and the world people raised their voices for such a contact. This compelled the south Korean authorities to propose to open north-south Red Cross talks and start a movement for tracing families. Of course, what we proposed was to hold political negotiations with the south Korean side. But as we have always desired north-south contacts up to this date since right after liberation, we valued their proposal despite its limitations and agreed to hold talks though it is confined to a movement for tracing families. Thus, the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south came to open on September 20 last year.

When the preliminary talks opened between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south, the people of south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, greatly rejoiced at the realization of north-south contacts and warmly hailed it with great excitement. With the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south, the sentiments for peaceful reunification mounted still higher among the south Korean people.

Scared by the rapidly mounting sentiments of the south Korean people for peaceful reunification, those in power of south Korea declared a "state of emergency" under the fictitious pretext of "threat of southward aggression from the north" and launched the racket of suppressing the people. The declaration of the "state of emergency" by those in power of south Korea is an out-and-out deceptive manoeuvre to dampen the sentiments for peaceful reunification and the democratic aspiration rapidly growing among the south Korean people.

Even after those in power of south Korea declared the "state of emergency," we put forward various positive proposals for reunification from the desire to dispel the dark clouds of national split and reunify the country in a peaceful way.

The pressure of the south Korean people and the powerful opinion of the world people obliged the south Korean authorities to propose to hold secret north-south high-level talks separately from the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south. Thus, as widely known to the world, the north-south high-level talks were held and the north-south joint statement was made public with the three principles of national reunification put forward by us as the main content.

The north-south high-level talks and the publication of the north-south joint statement have opened up a bright prospect before our nation in the struggle to realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The spirit of the north-south joint statement on peacefully reunifying the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves free from foreign interference has evoked the sympathy of the entire Korean people and the world people.

But, the publication of the north-south joint statement does not mean that all questions related to national reunification can be solved without difficulty. In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, all the Korean people must carry on their consistent struggle with patience.

After the publication of the joint statement, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But, as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement.

The first principle of national reunification made clear in the north-south joint statement is to reunify the country independently on the principle of national self-determination, without relying on outside forces or their interference. Frankly speaking, to reunify the country independently means making U.S. imperialism pull out of south Korea and preventing other foreign forces from interfering in the question of the reunification of our country.

We are in alliance with the Soviet Union and China, but they do not meddle in the internal affairs of our country. There are neither Soviet troops nor Chinese People's Volunteers in our country. The outside forces now encroaching upon the sovereignty of our country and standing in the way of national reunification are none other than U.S. imperialism and some of the Japanese reactionaries. In order to reunify the country independently, therefore, we must oppose U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, which are interfering in the internal affairs of our country.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities, even after they agreed to the principle of independent national reunification, are still making absurd allegations that the United Nations is not an outside force, that U.S. troops should remain in south Korea for a long time or that Korea should be reunified through UN-supervised elections.

The north-south joint statement also clarified the principle that national reunification should be attained by peaceful means without recourse to the force of arms against each other. If this principle is to be observed, both sides must refrain from words and deeds that would aggravate the situation.

We have clearly stated more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south." Saying that they cannot trust our statements, however, the south Korean rulers are clamouring that they must "build up strength" for north-south confrontation by reinforcing military installations both at the front and in the rear and speeding up modernization of armaments and are staging military exercises more frequently. This is a grave act further aggravating tension between the north and the south.

The south Korean rulers' preposterous vilifications and provocative acts against us are evoking resentment among our people and People's Army and creating, after all, a tension with dialogue. Such act will only help produce an atmosphere of fight rather than an atmosphere of reunification.

It is one of the important principles of national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement to promote the great unity of the nation transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system.

If we do not force the socialist system of the northern half upon south Korea and the south Korean authorities do not force us to restore the capitalist system, why should we, one and the same nation, fight against each other? We are not forcing socialism upon south Korea. What society south Korea will become in the future will be decided by the south Korean people according to their own will. Now the south Korean rulers are clamouring that a "wind of freedom" should be sent to the north. This is an arrogant behaviour aimed at obstructing peaceful reunification.

The principle of achieving the great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system demands the democratization of society and the freedom of political activities for all parties, all groupings and personages of all strata. Only when society is democratized, can all the forces desiring the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be united into one, irrespective of the differences in ideas, political views, religious beliefs and political groupings.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, however, the south Korean authorities are trampling underfoot democratic freedom as ever and intensifying their fascist repression of the people, saying that there is no reason to revamp the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law." Restricting even the activities of the opposition parties, they prevent the opposition party members from making contact with us and are arresting and imprisoning many people who advocated contact and interchange between the north and the south and national reunification on charges of violating the "anti-communist law." Some time ago the south Korean authorities went so far as to execute the patriots who had striven for democracy and peaceful reunification in south Korea. This is a naked provocation against us.

Though they solemnly promised to the nation to faithfully implement the agreed items of the joint statement, the south Korean rulers are thus violating them without hesitation. They do not think of the consequences of their treachery to the nation.

The provocative acts of the south Korean authorities are infuriating the entire Korean people and the world people as well. We are restraining our indignation for the sake of the reunification of the country and showing patience to the arrogant gangsterism on the part of the south Korean rulers. After all, the acts of the south Korean rulers will evoke greater wrath among the entire Korean people.

If the south Korean authorities stop such acts, observe the points of the north-south joint statement whose main content is the three principles of national reunification, make efforts to dispel distrust and achieve mutual understanding and show sincerity for the solution of the reunification question, we will continue to fight with patience for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We will, first of all, exert every effort to bring about the earliest possible success of the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and south now going on amid the expectation of the whole nation. In this way we will alleviate the misfortunes and hardships of the families and relatives separated in the north and the south by the artificial division of the country and provide favourable circumstances for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Along with this, we will form and operate the North-South Coordination Commission as soon as possible to solve various problems for implementing the agreed points in the north-south joint statement and accelerating the country's reunification.

(Continued on Page 4)

On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the DPRK Government's Internal and External Policies

(Continued from Page 3)

But, the question of the country's reunification can not be smoothly solved only through contacts and negotiations of such limited scale as the north-south Red Cross talks and the North-South Coordination Commission. In realizing the reunification of the country there are many problems which can not be settled within the functions of the north-south Red Cross talks or the North-South Coordination Commission. To settle fundamental problems for the country's reunification, it is necessary to have contacts and negotiations on a wider scale and in various fields to discuss a series of concrete measures for removing the long-accumulated misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and the south, promoting understanding and attaining independent, peaceful reunification. Therefore, we call for immediately holding political negotiations such as a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea, or a conference of the authorities in the north and the south or a joint conference of the Deputies to our Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "National Assemblymen."

We consider that for attaining the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible it is necessary as an initial step to enforce a north-south confederation.

The north-south confederation we call for means organizing a supreme national council with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "Government of the Republic of Korea" and solving political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and the south to attain national unity, while maintaining the present political systems of the north and the south as they are. There is the difference in system between the north and the south. But if both of the north and the south abide by the principle of not forcing their social systems on the other side, there will be no ground for them not to institute a north-south confederation.

If a north-south confederation is enforced, wider contacts and travel will be realized and economic and cultural interchange be also realized more smoothly between the north and the south. If the north and the south cooperate with each other and conduct interchange economically, it will be possible to rapidly improve the economic condition of south Korea by utilizing the developed heavy industry and rich underground resources in the northern half of the Republic and it will be greatly beneficial for the life of the people in north and south Korea. Sportsmen and men of culture and art can have sports games and give art performances, visiting the north and the south and form and send single north-south teams and single art troupes to international sports competitions and international art festivals. Journalists may also freely travel for news coverage, and it will be possible to set up press centres or newspaper bureaus in Pyongyang and Seoul and exchange newspapers and journals between the north and the south.

If a north-south confederation is enforced and broad interchange and travel are realized in economic, cultural and all other domains, mistrust and cold feeling between the north and the south will be removed and a climate of mutual understanding and trust be created and national unity be easily attained. If an atmosphere of trust is created and national unity achieved between the north and the south, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will be attained by way of establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south general elections on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces.

4. On the Question of Korea-Japan Relations

As you know, in those days of Sato Cabinet, the Japanese Government pursued a very unscrupulous, hostile policy toward our country. But there is an indication that the present Tanaka Cabinet is pursuing a little less hostile policy than the Sato Cabinet. Sato obdurately opposed the travel of Korean citizens in Japan to and from the homeland and their trips abroad. Korean citizens in Japan are now allowed to make trips abroad to some extent and they are permitted to visit their homeland, though partially. I think this is a good thing.

However, we cannot say everything has been settled in the relations between Korea and Japan. Many questions have yet to be solved for the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan.

To form friendly relations between Korea and Japan and establish normal diplomatic relations between them, the Japanese Government should, above all, change its attitude towards our country. It is entirely due to the hostile policy of the Japanese Government towards our country that friendly relations have not been formed till today between Korea and Japan. If the Japanese Government stops meddling in the internal affairs of the Korean peninsula and takes a friendly attitude towards our country, all problems existing between Korea and Japan will be smoothly settled.

Invariable is our stand on the question of Korea-Japan relation. From the first day of its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed its hope to form good-neighbour relations with Japan even though its social system differs from ours; and even now we want to put an end to the abnormal situation between the two countries at an early date and establish normal relations between them.

If the Japanese Government wants to establish good-neighbour relations with our country, it should renounce the onesided policy and adopt an equal policy devoid of any aggressive character to the north and the south of the Korean peninsula, and thus help toward accelerating Korea's reunification.

Pursuing the onesided policy, the Japanese Government is trying to sow the seed of discord in the Korean peninsula by egging on one side to oppose the other. This is most undesirable. The Japanese Government should want to see that the Korean peninsula, its neighbour, is stabilized and north and south Korea is reunified and lives well in peace. If people in the next-door house were in turmoil and fighting each other, it would not benefit Japan either, would it? We consider that for its own benefit, too, the Japanese Government should follow a friendly policy toward our country, its neighbour.

Of course, there is the difference in system between our country and Japan. But we think that it would be right for the Japanese Government to treat our country from the stand of equal footing and establish diplomatic relations with it on the five principles of peaceful co-existence since it has established diplomatic relations with other countries with differing social systems.

Even before the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan, we are ready to have frequent visits of journalists and technicians and other sectors of people and widely conduct economic and cultural interchange. Such interchange must not be onesided but be realized on the principles of equality and mutual benefit on all accounts.

As you know, partial interchange is now conducted between Korea and Japan. But, it is not free from onesided character owing to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government. To take the exchange of journalists as an example, you Japanese journalists can visit our country but our journalists cannot visit Japan. As long as interchange is onesided like this, friendly relations cannot be developed between the two countries.

Aside from specific procedures, it depends entirely on the attitude of the Japanese Government whether good-neighbour relations are established between Korea and Japan or not, we think.

It is very important in the establishment of friendly relations between Korea and Japan that the Japanese Government ensures the Korean citizens in Japan their national rights.

It is a due thing and a demand of international law to ensure the national rights of foreign citizens. But, today the Korean citizens in Japan are not given a treatment due foreigners though they have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is another expression of the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government towards our country.

We demand that above all, the right to national education be ensured fully to the Korean citizens in Japan and the right to repatriation and the freedom of travel to and from the homeland be ensured to them.

You asked for our view of the present situation and foreign policy of Japan, saying that Japan has caused various comments internationally for its rapid development of economy in recent years. I am going to speak briefly about it.

We do not think ill of the economic development of Japan. Why should we think ill of our neighbour's economic development? If the development of Japan's economy is conducive to enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the Japanese people and developing her friendly relations with other countries, not being used for the revival of militarism and aggression on other countries, it is a very good thing.

In the past, however, the reactionary Japanese ruling circles craftily schemed to speed up the militarization of the country and invade other countries on the basis of revival of the Japanese monopoly capital and the establishment of its ruling system. The Japanese reactionaries have not yet dispatched troops abroad, but are laying a stepping stone for their future military intervention in other countries. This shows the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism.

Now the Japanese reactionaries, actively speeding up the militarization of the country, have made no scruple of embarking on the road of invading other countries under the guise of a "helper." Taking advantage of the economic difficulties of some countries in Southeast Asia, they try to seize the key branches of their economy by increasing the export of capital to these countries under various names such as "government loan," "direct investment" and "joint enterprise." They attach big political strings to their "economic aid" in an attempt to sway some new-born independent countries to the right and deflect them from the anti-imperialist front.

Especially, the reactionary ruling circles of Japan started their economic infiltration into south Korea on a full scale with the cooking up of the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty" as a momentum. They are frantically working to reduce south Korea again to their complete colony, stepping up political and military infiltration in step with the economic infiltration.

It was reported that some time ago the Japanese authorities went to Seoul and held the "ROK-Japan ministerial conference" with the south Korean rulers, at which they agreed to conclude an "agreement on industrial ownership" with the south Korean reactionaries as a price of the so-called "aid." This is also an open act of aggression designed to subordinate south Korea to Japan economically. The conclusion of the "agreement on industrial ownership" between Japan and south Korea will enable the Japanese monopolies to have privileges in their business activities in south Korea and will place the south Korean economy more thoroughly in the clutches of the rapacious Japanese monopoly capital. This will create the danger of Japan invading south Korea again just as the Japanese imperialists invaded our country in 1894 under the pretext of protecting the Japanese property and the Japanese residents. In this way, the Japanese monopoly capital is paving the way for overseas invasion of Japanese militarism.

This is why our people heighten vigilance against the Japanese monopoly capital growing corpulent and resolutely struggle against the militarization of Japan's economy and its overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries should not forget the lesson of history and should stop the militarization of Japan's economy and manoeuvres for overseas aggression. If the Japanese reactionaries continue to take the road of overseas aggression, oblivious of the lesson of history, they will sustain another shameful defeat in face of the struggle of our people and the world's progressive people.

The Korean people express solidarity with the Japanese people in their righteous struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism and the Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres for overseas invasion.

I take this opportunity to extend my greetings to the Japanese people and progressive men of the Japanese press who are helping the Korean citizens in Japan in the struggle for the defence of their democratic, national rights and actively supporting the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Second Session of Full-dress Talks Held between DPRK Red Cross Society and South Korean Red Cross Society

The second session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Red Cross Society was held in Seoul on September 13.

The door of dialogue opened through the barrier which has been standing between the north and the south, imposing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon our people for a quarter of a century and contacts started between the north and the south and the delegates of the north and south have become able to discuss important national questions in Pyongyang and Seoul. This is a great victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a brilliant fruition of the new steps for national salvation and proposal on having broad contacts and negotiations between the north and the south, advanced by him especially in his famous speech of August 6 last year.

The Choson Hotel was prepared as the place of the second session of the full-dress talks by the side of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

At 10:20 in the morning, Kim Tae Hui, head, and Chu Chang Jun, deputy head, and other members, of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, its advisers and suite members appeared in the meeting hall.

The delegates, advisers and suite members of the south Korean side also appeared in the meeting hall.

Officials of the South Korean Red Cross Society attended the meeting as observers.

The representatives of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party and public organizations were invited to the historic first session of the full-dress talks held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital, to make congratulatory speeches. But, the side of the South Korean Red Cross Society did not invite representatives of the south Korean political parties and public organizations to the second session, the first meeting in Seoul.

The New Democratic Party expressed its readiness to send its representative to the session and make a congratulatory speech. But, it was not permitted to send its representative to the session. This is a very regrettable thing to the political parties and public organizations in the southern half which extend warm congratulations to the north-south Red Cross talks and give support and encouragement to it.

The delegates of the two sides exchanged greetings with each other and started the work of the second session.

The session was addressed by Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stressed that if the lofty humanitarian spirit is to be thoroughly embodied in all the realms of the joint work of the Red Cross societies of the two sides, it is necessary that the principle of freedom and the principle of democracy should strictly be observed in the discussion of each item.

He said that the work of the north-south Red Cross societies is directly linked up with the destiny of a large number of fellow countrymen who are undergoing sufferings separated in the north and the south and also with the question of the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation. He pointed out that to successfully fulfil this important task, efforts of the delegates of the two sides are important, but no less necessary and indispensable are the nation-wide cooperation and assistance of the people of all walks of life. And he expressed the hope that in south Korea, too, the political parties and public organizations and personages of all walks of life will render more positive cooperation and assistance.

The session was also addressed by Li Bom Sok, chief of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

The session heard congratulatory speeches.

Congratulatory speeches were made on our side by Comrade Yun Gi Bok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Assembly and adviser to the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and adviser to the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

On the south Korean side congratulatory speeches were made by Kim Yong U, President of the South Korean Red Cross Society, Kim Ok Gil, President of the Rihwa Women's University, and Kim Jun Yop, adviser to the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, made a closing address at the session.

In his closing address, he solemnly declared that he will do everything in his power to successfully carry on the north-south Red Cross talks to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split and actively contribute to achieving the country's peaceful reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Li Bom Sok, chief of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society, also made a closing address.

Thus all the work of the second session of the full-dress talks, the talks for alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south and laying a stepping stone for national reunification, came to an end.

A scene of the second session of the full-dress talks between the DPRK and south Korean Red Cross societies held in Seoul

Third Session of North-South Red Cross Talks to Open on October 24 in Pyongyang, Glorious Capital of DPRK

Agreement of Second Session of North-South Red Cross Talks Made Public

An agreement of the second session of the north-south Red Cross talks was published in Seoul at 6:30 p. m. September 14.

The agreement had already been reached on September 13 but it was published belatedly owing to delaying by the south Korean side.

After the spokesmen of the delegations of the north and south Red Cross societies read out the text of the agreement at a meeting for adopting it that evening, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and Li Bom Sok, chief of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society, signed the agreement jointly.

The agreement says:

1. Reflecting the will and desire of the entire compatriots, the two sides shall strictly observe the principle of democracy and the principle of freedom and shall thoroughly embody the spirit of the north-south joint statement, compatriotic love and the Red Cross humanitarian spirit in solving all the questions put on the agenda of the north-south Red Cross talks.

2. On the basis of the atmosphere of understanding and trust between the two sides which have been further deepened through the first and second sessions of the north-south Red Cross talks, the two sides shall begin the discussion of the agenda items at the third session, and they agree on holding the third session of the north-south Red Cross talks in Pyongyang on October 24, 1972 and the fourth session in Seoul on November 22, 1972.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing Israeli Aggressors for Their New Acts of Aggression on Arab Countries

The spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued September 13 a statement denouncing the Israeli aggressors who have committed the atrocities of killing and wounding numerous peaceable inhabitants by infiltrating air pirates into Syria and Lebanon to bomb and strafe them at the direct instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are now openly vindicating the bestial atrocities of the Israeli aggressors, while attempting to justify their armed attack, the statement said:

This criminal manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists against the Arab countries is a most wanton infringement upon the independence and sovereignty of the Arab people and another open challenge to the entire Arab people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the new aggressive act of the Israeli aggressors, the stooges of U.S. imperialism, against the Arab countries and express allout support to and firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and all other Arab countries in their valiant struggle against the enemies.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are maliciously scheming to disorganize and split the Arab countries from within and detach them one by one from the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli front by employing all and every means and method—open armed invasion, political and military threat, the sowing of discord and appeasement—the statement noted, and went on to stress:

The U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, however, will be unable to break the staunch fighting spirit of the people in this region who are determined to fight it out against the enemies.

The statement declared:

The Korean people will always stand on the side of all the Arab people fighting staunchly against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, their stooges, and render as ever resolute support and encouragement to them in their sacred struggle.

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must immediately stop the reckless aggressive acts against the Arab people. The Israeli aggressors must withdraw without delay from the Arab land they illegally occupied.

Representatives of North and South Korean Sports Organizations Agree upon Holding Talks in Pyongyang and Seoul

O Hyon Jo, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK and Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Kim Taek Su, Chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee and Chairman of the South Korean Sports Association, staying in Munich for the 20th summer Olympic games, visited each other and exchanged views on the question of interchange in sports between the north and the south, according to a report from Munich.

In this course the two sides reached September 8 an agreement on inviting the other side respectively to Pyongyang and Seoul for talks on the question of interchange in sports between the north and the south.

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